

# THE NATIVE AMERICAN.

From the N. O. Native American.

We beg leave to call the particular attention of our readers to the following powerful article, from the pen of a distinguished legal gentleman, who is also in fact, what the signature which he has adopted implies, viz:—"A LOUISIANIAN."

## COULD THE NATURALIZATION LAWS TO BE REPEALED?

Yes, undoubtedly; for the following reasons among a thousand more.

1. Because naturalization is no more expedient, but on the contrary, opposed to the true interest, to the decorous political standing of the nation.

2. Because naturalization is contrary to the law of nations.

3. Because naturalization has no other tendency now, but to demoralize the people of the United States.

1st. Because naturalization is no more expedient, &c. At the time of the enactment of the first law on that subject, that is to say, on the 26th March, 1790, under that law two years residence in the United States, and possessing a fair moral character,—taking the oath to support the constitution of the United States, &c., were the only requisites to entitle an alien to all the privileges of a citizen of the United States. But, as this act appeared already at that time, to be opening too wide a door to the admission of foreigners, Congress, on the 29th of January, 1795 passed a second act repealing the former. By this they rendered it necessary that an alien should at least reside five years in the United States, after expressing his desire to become a citizen, before some court of the United States, and renouncing his allegiance to every foreign power, renouncing his title, if a nobleman, before taking the solemn oath to support the constitution of the United States.

In addition to these provisions, Congress, on the 18th of June, 1798 passed an other act supplementary to the one last passed, by which no alien was permitted to enjoy the privileges of citizenship, until after having declared his intention of becoming a citizen five years prior to his admission, as such, and proved his having resided fourteen years within the United States, and five years within the state in which he demanded admission to the rights and privileges of citizenship.

The subsequent law passed on the 14th of April, 1802, was already a relaxation of the former laws. But the laws passed on the 22d of March, 1816, and on the 26th of May, 1824, are a mere mockery, a shameful sham of requisites and solemnities, to be performed before our courts, which are made thereby contemptible, by the innumerable perjuries which take place before them every day, and more particularly on the days of elections, when pretended American citizens are fabricated out of men who have no legal right to become so, for not having even a residence of two years, and sometimes one in the country. Parties have degraded themselves to that extremely low degree of deception, and contemptible forgetfulness of the noble and sacred title of an American.

These last laws could not certainly be advocated on the shadowy pretext of expediency; no more were they then an unsettled people amidst the civilized nations of the world; we had acquired by wise laws, constitutions, sciences, arts, by every thing that made a nation powerful and respected, a rank on the same level with the most glorious and presumptuous nations. By the treaty of Ghent, the United States of America, had taken their bright rank. From the day that this treaty was signed, the Union became a party in the confederacy of the civilized nations, and acknowledged, ipso facto, those great principles, which govern the civilized nations, and are called the law of nations. From that day at least, if not before, the government of the United States became bound, not to infringe, attack, or violate any particular national law of these other nations. From the day that the treaty of Ghent was signed, naturalization was no more expedient, but was opposed to the true interest, to the decorous political standing of the nation.

2d. Because naturalization is contrary to the law of nations. Let us first understand what the law of nations is.—"By this law we are to understand that the code of public instruction, which defines the rights, and prescribes the duties of nations, in their intercourse with each other. The faithful observance of this law is essential to national character and to the happiness of mankind. According to the observation of the President Montesquieu, it is founded on the principle, that different nations ought to do each other as much good in peace, and as little harm in war, as possible, without injury to their true interests."—(Kent's Commentaries, 1 v. part 1.)

Again: "There is a natural and a positive law of nations. By the former, every state, in its relations with other states, is bound to conduct itself with justice, good faith, and benevolence; and this application of the law of nature has been called by Vattel, the necessary law of nations, because nations are bound by the law of nature to observe it; and it is termed by others, the internal law of nations, because it is obligatory upon them, in point of conscience."—(Ibid.)

I can do no better than to go on with my quotations. "We ought not, therefore, to separate the science of public law from that of ethics, nor to encourage the dangerous suggestion, that governments are not strictly bound by the obligations of truth, justice, and humanity, in relation to other powers, as they are in the management of their own local concerns. States, or bodies politic, are to be considered as moral persons, having a public will, capable and free to do right or wrong, inasmuch as they are collections of individuals, each of whom carries with him into the service of the community, the same binding law of morality and religion, which ought to control his conduct in private life. The law of nations is a complex system, composed of various ingredients. It consists of general principles of right and justice, equally suitable to the government of individuals in a state of natural equality, and to the relation and conduct of nations,—of a collection of usages and customs, the growth of civilization and commerce, and a code of conventional and positive law. In the absence of these latter regulations, the intercourse and conduct of nations are to be governed by principles fairly to be deduced from the rights and duties of nations, and the nature of moral obligations; and we have the authority of the first masters in the school of public law, for placing the moral obligation of nations and of individuals on similar grounds, and for considering individual and national morality, as parts of the one and the same science."—(Ibid.)

This following quotation is more forcible yet:

"The law of nations, so far as it is founded on the principles of natural law, is equally binding in every age, and upon all mankind. But the Christian nations of Europe, and their descendants on this side of the Atlantic, by the vast superiority of their attainments in arts and science, and commerce, as well as in policy and government; and above all, by the brighter light, the more certain truth, and the more definite sanction, which Christianity has communicated to the ethical jurisprudence of the ancients, have established a law of nations peculiar to themselves. They form together a community of nations, united by religion, manners, morals, humanity and science; and united also by the mutual advantages of commercial intercourse, by the habit of forming alliances and treaties with each other, of interchanging ambassadors; and of studying and recognizing the same writers and systems of public law."—(Ibid.)

We have seen that it is a general and moral doctrine which has been established by the governments of Europe, even by that of the French Republic, that a citizen or subject cannot abdicate the allegiance he owes to his native country, without criminalizing himself, and rendering himself subject to the penalty of high treason. The laws of naturalization being inductive to foreigners to become guilty towards their native country, are thereby in direct conflict with the fundamental and internal laws of other nations, with which we are tied by the law of nations. Then it is a shameful, a disgraceful moral bribe, practiced against men, for none but such can pretend to say, that they did not know they were born bound forever to their native country. And as well in that case as in the case which is relative to those who know their national bands; and that by getting naturalized in the United States, they become traitors to their native country, no doubt, that by naturalizing them, it is on the part of the American Government becoming necessary before the fact to that treason; or rather a party thereto. Is it not demonstrated to the full satisfaction and conviction of the candid opponent, that the naturalization laws are contrary to the law of nations? Undoubtedly.

3d. Because naturalization has no tendency now, but to demoralize the people of the United States.

It has been demonstrated beyond all kind of doubts, that besides a very small number of emigrants on the territory of the United States, who are really men of independent fortunes, or industrious and laborious men, and men of good steady habits, and good morals, we have received in our population crowds, myriads of vagrants without industry or profession of any kind. Our cities, highways, villages, are now-a-days covered with foreign beggars, while twenty years ago only, it was a *luxus naturæ*; whole families of beggars are seen every where, father, mother with a baby at her breast, leading some six or eight children. Nay, in every street or passage in New Orleans, the active industrious passer-by is arrested; his way is barred by those vagabonds, that have been thrown on the levee, in spite of all our laws against vagrants and captains importing them.

The impudence and boldness of those beggars is so unbounded that, if they find the out-door of an alley house open, they do not hesitate to penetrate as high, or as far as they can, until they are perchance met by some body of the house. How many instances of larceny take place in our city every day. Let us read the daily reports of the three-Recorders of the city, and then let us reflect upon this pestilential immigration. This immigration of low, brute-like people is a moral infection, which, more or less does operate upon the poorest class of our population, which our Legislatures of every State are vainly endeavoring to raise, by education, to the blessings of our political and national rights. The penitentiaries of the whole Union exhibit the uncontroverted proof that by the want of proper measures to enforce the laws regulating the landing of foreigners upon the soil of the United States, which has truly become the *refugium peccatorum*, the *Botany Bay* of the whole of Europe.

Some of the European powers, as we have seen by the information of our Consuls, and we learn it every day, in violation of the law of nations, have degraded themselves, not only by suffering associations to be formed for the express purpose of sending here, their plague of lazy paupers, but they have sent their criminals, who have been smuggled and put on shore, after having been guarded and kept in irons until the very moment of landing. Should the United States' Government retaliate, what outcry would they make.

These facts call the sober attention of all honest Americans, whether naturalized or native, and we hope they will all unite in exclaiming: the naturalization laws ought to be repealed: BECAUSE NATURALIZATION IS NO MORE EXPEDIENT; BUT, ON THE CONTRARY IS OPPOSED TO THE DECOROUS POLITICAL STANDING OF THE NATION: BECAUSE NATURALIZATION IS CONTRARY TO THE LAW OF NATIONS: BECAUSE NATURALIZATION HAS NO OTHER TENDENCY NOW, BUT TO DEMORALIZE THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

And the sooner the better.

## LOUISIANIAN.

We yesterday stated that the Democratic principles of the Democratic members of the Native American Association had never been in the slightest compromised by their connexion with "THE REPEAL PARTY," and we to-day repeat it, and make the same assertion for the Whig members of said Association.

Is there any law or canon of the Whig or Democratic parties, which stipulates that their members should love foreigners from every quarter of the globe as brethren, and wish to have them elevated to equal political rights with ourselves,—does a desire to have the revenues of the United States kept in the vaults of a bank, or in the recesses of a government office, necessarily imply that Native Americans, brethren and countrymen, cannot unite to preserve their country from the ravages of the semi-barbarian hordes, who are now swarming to our country, and as we solemnly and conscientiously believe, threatening the overthrow of our liberties and institutions, unless speedily arrested.

We venture to say, that amongst the most ultra friends of indiscriminate immigration and naturalization, there are not ten men, who do not look forward to some remote period, at which a repeal of the naturalization laws and the prevention of indiscriminate naturalization will become necessary. Will it be more just then than it is now?—will it be as easy to accomplish then as it is now? No! far from it. In after times, when our children groaning under foreign burthens, shall seek to redress their grievances, the attempt may be the signal for revolution, civil war, and the overthrow of our government.

Both the Whig and the Democratic parties, but especially the Democratic, profess to have a supreme horror at the idea of foreigners having any

thing to do with our fiscal affairs, and this has been considered by the Democratic party, one of the most powerful arguments against a United States Bank.

In the name of God, is our money of more importance than our sacred institutions, won by the matchless patriachs of the revolution, and hallowed by the blood of ten thousand patriot martyrs? It cannot be that our noble countrymen, native or naturalized, will longer consent for mere party supremacy, to such profanation of every thing holy. If the Democratic party detest the idea of foreigners interfering with our financial concerns, how much more should they not abjure their interference with our governmental ones, and the possibility of their moulding them to suit their foreign interests or hostile predilections.

Every Democratic patriot, therefore, who scorns foreign dictation in pecuniary matters, should feel it to be infinitely more his duty, to put a stop to foreign influence in the councils and politics of the nation.—16.

## AWFUL CONFLAGRATION.

FROM THE MOBILE ADVERTISER, EXTRA, OF OCTOBER 8.

Eleven Squares destroyed by Fire!

We have only time this morning, before going to press, to announce the occurrence of the most awful and destructive fire which ever before occurred in our unfortunate and ill-starred city. Last night, at about eight o'clock, when the wind was blowing almost a gale from the Southeast, the fire broke out in an old wooden building in the rear of the house on the southeast-corner of Dauphin and Conception streets, owned by Mr. Pinto. The adjoining buildings being all of wood, the fire was soon communicated to them, and in a few minutes crossed Conception street. Here it had a full sweep—the buildings being very compact, and all of wood, and the wind southeast, the fire swept over the two squares west of Conception, from Conti, on the south, to St. Francis, on the north, with unexampled and terrific rapidity. Proceeding west, it crossed St. Joachim street—then Jackson: here it extended one square further north, to St. Michael street, and then, three solid squares abreast all in one grand terrific flame, it swept onward to Claiborne street, and crossed it sweeping every thing to Franklin. Here, at about twelve o'clock, the wind fortunately abated; in consequence of which, and the blowing up of several buildings on the west side of Franklin street, the progress of the devouring element was stayed, not, however, until six or eight buildings, on the west side of Franklin had been destroyed. The dwelling of Duke Goodman, Esq., on the corner of Dauphin and Franklin was blown up.

Thus all the buildings on the north side of Conti, from Conception to Franklin, a distance of four squares—all on both sides of Dauphin, to the same extent—on both sides of St. Francis, to the same extent, with the exception of three buildings on each side at the corner of Conception—all the buildings on the south side of St. Michael, from Jackson to Franklin—all on the cross streets of Conception, St. Joachim, Jackson, Claiborne, and probably twenty to thirty buildings besides, in the vicinity within the limits described above, numbering, it is supposed, about FIVE HUNDRED BUILDINGS, have suddenly been reduced to ashes! By this awful calamity, probably two hundred families are turned into the streets, many of whom are poor and penniless, and will depend entirely on public charity for a place to rest their heads, and for bread to appease their hunger. The flames extended with such rapidity that but little property could be saved, and many, very many, have lost their all. We are unable this morning to descend to particulars. It is impossible to convey an idea of the distress produced. The removal of the sick and the consequent exposure, excitement, and alarm, we fear will, in many instances, be productive of fatal results.

The origin of the fire is attributed to incendiaries; and we understand that two persons were seized on suspicion, and lodged in jail. Can it be possible there can be found in human shape such base fiendish monsters? Mobile seems indeed a doomed city. Have we not drank deep enough of the bitter cup of adversity and affliction? When and where will our calamities end? Alas! Heaven only knows.

## ANOTHER GREAT FIRE IN MOBILE.

Extract of a Letter to a gentleman in Washington.

MOBILE, OCTOBER 9, 1839.

"Night before last thirteen squares, between Conti and St. Michael streets, running back to Franklin street, was destroyed by fire. Last night, the Mansion-house, the large new Hotel, Planters & Merchants' Bank, and the blocks of Mr. Esland, on Royal and Government streets, were burned down!! The fire is still burning, though subdued enough to prevent its extending."

"The Post-office was in the Mansion-house. The value of property destroyed by this last (and third) fire, was near half a million of dollars—perhaps more."

From Lyford's Ball. Price Current.

## SILK—ITS ORIGIN AND CULTURE.

The Silk worm is a native of China, and the culture of silk, in ancient times, was entirely confined to that country, where, we are told, that the empress, surrounded by their women, employed their leisure hours in the reeling of silk, and in the weaving of silk, tissues and veils. Vast quantities of raw silk are annually imported into Great Britain from Bengal, China, Italy, and Turkey. The raw silk thus imported is, according to the Register of Arts and Science, too slender in the thread for the weaving of most articles; the greater part of it is therefore sent to a mill to be thrown, as it is termed. All kinds of silk, which are simply drawn from the cocoons by reeling, are termed *raw silk*, but are distinguished by several denominations, according to the number of fibres which composed the thread. As raw silk is very rarely used without being dyed, it is necessary to prepare the thread for that process, by giving it a twist, which enables it to withstand the effect of the hot liquor, without separating the fibres, or furring it up. The *silk yarn* employed by the weavers for the woof or weft of the stuffs they fabricate, is composed of two or more threads of the raw silk, and undergoes a slight twisting by a machine. In the weaving of silk stockings, the thread employed is of the same kind, but contains a greater number of the single threads, according to the strength and quality of the work.—*Organzine silk* is composed of two, three, or four threads of raw silk united, by first twisting separately each component thread in a mill, in a right handed direction; and then, by a subsequent operation, twisting the two threads together in a contrary direction.

The Chinese will not even pack silk for exportation in damp weather; that is to say, unless they are hurried to do it by the strangers who have business with them, and wish to get their ships away sooner than ordinary. Dobell says,

"I have known a ship detained three weeks longer than the captain wished at Canton, because the security-merchant would not pack the silk which formed part of his cargo until the weather became favorable. This will account, in some measure, not only for the permanency and beauty of the dye, but likewise for the care that is taken to preserve it. The Chinese say that if newly-dyed silks be packed before they are perfectly dry, or in damp weather, they will not only lose their brightness of color, but will also become spotted. They may have some secret in the spinning and tissue of silks, which we know nothing of, but certainly not in dyeing them."

The Italian Silks preserve their ancient reputation in the markets of Britain; but they have now formidable rivals. The attention paid by the East India Company and oriental merchants to the silks of India and China—their low prices—their improving qualities—have tended to shift the position of Italian silks for the English demand, and will continue to influence it. Doct. Bowring, in his Report on the Statistics of Tuscany, &c., states, that from 1800 to 1814, the average importation of silk into London was 786,280 Italian lb. of Italian silk, and only 638,483 lb. of Asiatic silk; while from 1815 to 1834, the average of Italian silk imported was 1,446,519 Italian lb., and of Asiatic silk 1,572,051 lb. Thus the increase of Italian silk has been 84 per cent., or more than double. In other words, the importation of Italian silks, from 1802 to 1814, was 50 per cent. more in amount than the importations from Asia, while the average since 1815 has been 8 per cent. more from Asia than from Italy.

The following table shows the value of Silk, in its raw and manufactured condition, without its incorporation with any other material, as imported into the United States, for the last five previous years, ending 30th September. Its average is 13,273,114 per annum. It will be perceived that a portion of the manufactures are from Silk from India, and the remainder from other places:

Years.	Raw.	Manuf. fm. Ind.	From oth. places.
1834.	\$78,706.	\$1,525,134.	\$1,084,215.
1835.	10,715.	1,263,198.	1,331,735.
1836.	37,507.	1,830,648.	21,031,529.
1837.	211,694.	2,555,182.	11,559,589.
1838.	29,938.	1,210,692.	3,601,616.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION OF SILK GROWERS.

We learn from a gentleman in this city, who is deeply interested in the silk culture, that a Convention to promote the cultivation and manufacture of silk in the United States is to be held in this city on the 10th of December next, at which it is expected that there will be an attendance of delegates from every Congressional district in the Union, as well as from the Territories and the District of Columbia. This will be the most important as well as the most numerous assembly ever known in this country—silk culture being destined to become one of the most extensive branches of American industry.

It has been suggested that the distant States and Territories should appoint their representatives and delegates in Congress members of this Convention, as they will necessarily be in Washington at the time, and can then attend the sittings of the Convention without prejudice to the public business.

Arrangements are being made to accommodate as many as 1,000 delegates, and for the exhibition of the many specimens of American manufactured silks to be brought in competition for the very valuable prizes so generously offered by the American Silk Society.

It is desirable that the various silk companies in the country immediately appoint their delegates, and announce their names in the agricultural or silk papers, and forward a copy of the paper to the Society at Washington, so that a correct list of the delegates may be made in anticipation of the Convention meeting; and every newspaper in the country favorable to silk culture should publish this or some similar notice of the Convention as early as possible.—*Nat. Int.*

EARLY REPUTATION.—It is an old proverb, that he who aims at the sun, to be sure he will never reach it, but his arrow will fly higher than if he aims at an object on a level with himself. Just so in the formation of character. Set your standard high, and though you may not reach it, you can hardly fail to rise higher than if you aimed at some inferior excellence. Young men are not in general conscious of what they are capable of doing. They do not task their faculties, nor improve their power, nor attempt, as they ought to rise to superior excellence; they have no high, commanding object at which to aim; but often seem to be passing away life without object and without aim. The consequence is, their efforts are feeble; they are not waked up to anything great or distinguished; and therefore fail to acquire a character of decided worth.

Intercourse with persons of decided virtue and excellence is of great importance in the formation of a good character. The force of example is powerful. We are creatures of imitation, and by a necessary influence, our temper and habits are very much formed on the model of those with whom we familiarly associate. In this view nothing is of more importance to young men than the choice of their companions. If they select for their associates the intelligent, the virtuous and the enterprising, great and most happy will be the effect on their own character and habits. With these living patterns of excellence before them, they can hardly fail to feel a disgust at everything that is low and unworthy. Young men are in general but little aware how much their reputation is affected in the view of the public, by the company they keep. The character of their associations is soon regarded as their own. If they seek the society of the worthy, it elevates them in the public estimation, as it is an evidence that they respect others. On the contrary, intimacy with persons of a bad character always sinks a young man in the eyes of the public.—*Western Presbyterian Herald.*

Modesty in French Dancing.—We were very chaste dancers in America, a few years ago; but Europe has spoiled us. I remember the very first time the French dancers came over, and recollect that they put to flight twenty of my female acquaintances at the first onset, as if the lions had been turned loose from the menagerie. I had taken one of the fair with me to see them. Poor country cousin! She was so modest she could not bear to take the table-cloth off the table, before company, because it had legs. Only think of her embarrassment! It was her first appearance, too, at any theatre. I remember her sounding the retreat, I resisted, begging, supplicating, and looking over her shoulders, till she threatened to go home alone. She only remarked, next day, when I asked how she liked the dance: "If they would come up to our town, I guess they would have empty pews!"—*Knickerbocker*—*The American in Paris.*

ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES.—Sign of the Mammoth Golden Boot.—JOSEPH B. FORD, Pennsylvania Avenue, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel, has received by the latest importations from France, his usual supply of French Calf-skins and French Morocco, a portion of which he has made into splendid Boots and shoes, and is prepared to make to order any article in his line in a style warranted equal to any in this or any other country.

J. B. F. offers to the ladies resident and visiting the Metropolis the following, superior of their kind, viz: Gaiter Boots, of any variety, with a beautiful assortment of colored Salfin Turc, with colored Morocco to suit for making Gaiter Boots. Ladies can have any color they wish to match their dresses.

Christina Water-proof Boots lined with fur, a most desirable article for winter.

Also, the Quilted Silk Boots and Buskins, with cork soled Boots and Shoes made light and elastic. Slippers of every variety, for balls and evening parties with all other articles, usually kept in a fashionable shoe establishment.

To the gentlemen J. B. F. would particularly remark that he is in every way prepared to fit them with Boots and shoes in the neatest and most fashionable manner. All the work of his establishment is invariably made of French Calf and Morocco Skins, with Spanish Soles; and having succeeded with great care and attention in getting lasts perfectly adapted to the shape of the human foot, and in securing the services of Mr. JAMES PARSONS, (whose superiority in cutting and fitting is so generally acknowledged,) he can with the greatest confidence, recommend his establishment to the patronage of the Public.

Dec. 8

FOR RENT.—That convenient two story framed House formerly occupied by Sarah McDowell, fronting on B. between 14th and 16th streets. Inquire of John W. Dexter, near the premises, or to the subscriber at his office, Louisiana Avenue.

May 18. B. K. MORSELL.

## GEORGE SWEENEY.

NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer and General Agent, has removed to the Office of the Firemen's Insurance Company, Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Brown's Hotel.

REMOVAL.—Boteier & Donn, having purchased the stock of goods of Mr. Seth Hyatt, would respectfully inform their customers, and the Public generally, that they have taken that well-known stand formerly occupied by P. Mauro & Son, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel, and lately by Mr. S. Hyatt, where they intend continuing the house-furnishing business more extensively than formerly.

They have now on hand a well-selected stock of goods, embracing almost every article used in genteel house-keeping, to which they would invite the attention of persons furnishing.

Will be found now in store a general assortment of—Cabinet-ware, Chairs, Beds, Bedsteads, Mattresses Looking-glasses, China, Glass, and Crockery-ware Lamps of various descriptions Knives and Forks, Plated and German Silver goods Britannia ware, Brass Andirons Shovels, Tongs and Fenders Hollow-ware for kitchen purposes Tin and Wood-ware, Garden Tools, &c.

All of which they will sell low for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

June 8

REMOVAL.—The undersigned has removed his Umbrella and Bonnet case factory from opposite the Seven Buildings, to a small building between 12th and 13th street, which he has put up for the purpose. The encouragement which he has been extended to him, has induced him to contract for a large supply of materials, for the purpose of making Bonnet cases; and he contemplates extending his factory to meet the demand, a constant supply, wholesale and retail. Likewise on hand a great variety of materials, suitable for every description of repairs Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. made and repaired at short notice. Umbrellas that have been left to repair, opposite the Seven Buildings, are removed to his dwelling on G street, second brick house west of the War Office, north side. The undersigned would advise his friends that he has no interest in the shop conducted by J. M. Farrar.

FOR RENT.—A convenient two-story brick house on Missouri avenue, east of 4-1-2 street, lately occupied by Dr. Buck. For a good tenant, the house will be put in complete repair. Possession may be had immediately. Apply at TODD'S Drug Store.

June 8

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—The subscriber has on hand a variety of family and pleasure carriages, which are not surpassed by any thing of the kind in this market; such as—

Coaches, close and open barouches Small and large chariottes, one with three seats Buggy-wagons, sulkeys, &c.

Which will be sold low for cash. Second-hand carriages taken in exchange. Repairing done as usual with neatness and despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

THOS. YOUNG

Sept. 7 Penn. av. between 5d and 4-1-2 streets.

UMBER, COAL AND WOOD.—A. SHEPHERD, successor to I. Munn & Co., is in daily expectation of 300 tons of both red and white ash Coal, of a superior quality. Persons desirous of a good article will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing. Also on hand, a considerable stock of Lumber, of various qualities, suitable for every purpose; Oak, Hickory, and Pine Wood; Richmond Grate and Smiths' Coal. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Aug. 31-31

FALL GOODS.—We have commenced receiving our fall goods, to which we invite the attention of purchasers. They consist of—Cloths, cassimeres, cassinets Merinos, figured and plain Black and blue black silks Figured and plain gowns de caps Mousselines de lains, narrow belting Curtain gloves, flannels Hosiery, cloths, &c.

Aug 31 A. W. & J. E. TURNER.

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.—The subscriber has for sale, (deliverable after the fall of the leaf,) of his own growing from the roots and cuttings, from 20,000 to 25,000 genuine *Morus Multicaulis* trees. These trees are large and superior, many of them now measure from five to eight feet, well branched, and will count from one to two hundred buds each. I will sell any number that may be required by the bud, by the foot, or by the tree. The trees can be sent safely to any part of the country, and directions when desired will be given to ensure their preservation through the winter. Letters addressed to the subscriber, post paid, will receive prompt attention.

Aug. 17. F. HOWARD, near Seven Buildings.

WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, OX WHEELS, &c. The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the above articles, of the very best quality, which he would be glad to dispose of on reasonable terms, at his old stand opposite the Tobacco warehouse, Georgetown.

Aug 17 6m RICHARD JONES.

WHITE LEAD FACTORY.—The subscriber offers for sale or rent, on liberal terms, the white lead factory, recently erected by him, near the railroad office. It is not disposed of by the 1st of September, the fixtures and engine will be for sale. For particulars, &c. inquire of JOHN PURDY.

Also, for rent a new three-story brick house, situated on B street.

Aug. 10

A CARD.—Being desirous to reduce my present stock (which is large and various,) preparatory to laying in Fall supplies, I shall offer goods at very reduced prices.

JAMES B. CLARKE, No. 2 from 8th street, and opposite Centre Market.

Aug 24

FLORA LEXICON, an Interpreter of the Language and Sentiments of Flowers, with an Outline of Botany, and a Poetical Introduction, by Catharine H. Waterman.

Also, the Language of Flowers, with illustrative poetry, to which is now first added the Calendar of Flowers. For sale at W. M. MORRISON'S Book and Stationery Store, 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel.

Sept. 28.

VERY CHEAP DOMESTIC GOOD.—Just received from 6th and 9th streets—

3 cases Long-Cloth Shirting 1 do do Sheetings 3 do Fall Prints 1 do Furniture do 1 do Sattinets, assorted 2 bales Tickings 7 do Brown Shirtings and Sheetings.

Aug 31 A. W. & J. E. TURNER.